

LIBRARY



THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY
(DERBYSHIRE)

Annual Reports

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PHILIP WEYMAN

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

GILBERT AINSWORTH

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



FOR THE YEAR
1960

THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY
(DERBYSHIRE)

Annual Reports

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PHILIP WEYMAN

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.


and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

GILBERT AINSWORTH

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

FOR THE YEAR 1960



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30035521>

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY
(DERBYSHIRE)

ANNUAL REPORT, 1960

Chairman of the Council : Councillor C. Burnett, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor W. H. Emmas-Williams.

Public Health Committee :

Chairman : Councillor E. Walters.

Members : Councillors W. J. Birks, J. P. Gee, B. Hancock
(to 18.11.60), G. A. Beresford (from 19.11.60),
G. H. Northing, Mrs. E. Sheldon, H. Snape,
E. E. C. Smith, T. Williams and the Chairman
and Vice-Chairman of the Council.

Public Health Officers :

Medical Officer of Health :

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S.,
D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector,

Shops Act Inspector,

Inspector under Petroleum Regulations Acts,

Officer responsible for Refuse Collection and Disposal,
also Maintenance of Mechanical Equipment.

GILBERT AINSWORTH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

KEITH WINT, M.A.P.H.I.

Staff :

Clerks :

MR. J. M. WOOLLACOTT (to 15th October, 1960).

MR. J. S. RICHLEY

(Student Public Health Inspector)

(from 14th November, 1960).

MISS E. MUSGRAVE.

Office Address :

Medical Officer of Health :

The Firs, High Street, ALFRETON, Derby.

Telephone No.: Alfreton 614.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

Town Hall, RIPLEY, Derby. Tel. No. Ripley 331/2.

RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ripley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1960.

I regret that your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Ainsworth, died suddenly in the early part of 1961. He was an energetic and extremely keen Public Health Inspector. His detailed knowledge and experience of the Urban District was of great value to all of us on many occasions.

His successor, Mr. Gregory, is most welcome. He has been responsible for the completion of the detail in the second part of this report.

The consultants' report on the drainage of the area has been received and is being considered by the Council at the time of writing.

Consideration is being given to installing more useful and modern apparatus to measure atmospheric pollution. The Chief Public Health Inspector is looking over the slum clearance programme and will present his conclusions in due course.

The town has been praised many times for its excellent and convenient shopping centre. I should like to see this further improved by removal of the stream of heavy, noisy and fume-producing traffic. This must cause considerable inconvenience and discourage a number of people from using the town.

I am most grateful for the very considerable co-operation received from all members of the Council and in particular the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

The staff of the Public Health Department are most helpful and give much friendly comment on many matters.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. WEYMAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

The statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Ripley supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths, are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

POPULATION

The population of the Urban District at 30th June, 1960 was estimated by the Registrar General as 17,900—a slight decrease from the estimate made at the same time in 1959 (see Table 4).

BIRTHS

239 live births were registered in 1960 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 13.35.

This rate is lower than that for 1959 and is 3.75 per thousand lower than the England and Wales rate for 1960 (see Summary of Statistics and Table 4).

INFANT MORTALITY

6 Infant Deaths were recorded, 4 occurring under the age of 4 weeks.

These figures both give death rates per thousand live births higher than those for England and Wales (see Summary of Statistics).

STILL BIRTHS

The 8 still births registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 32.39.

Although still considerably higher than the England and Wales rate (see Summary of Statistics) it is 5 per thousand lower than the high rate recorded in Ripley in 1959.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

The total of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of 1 week is 11, giving a rate per thousand live and still births of 44.53 (see Summary of Statistics and Table 3).

This is a reduction of almost 8 per thousand from the figure recorded in 1959 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate for 1960 of 32.9 per thousand.

DEATHS

206 deaths were registered.

This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 11.51 which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.15 is 13.24 (see Summary of Statistics and Table 4).

Deaths from Individual Diseases

The 206 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System

114 deaths occurred in this group, 66 males and 48 females.

Numbers 17-21 inclusive in Table 5 make up this total which is 55% of the total deaths recorded.

23 deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 16 to other diseases of the circulatory system; 51 were due to coronary disease and the remaining 24 to other heart diseases.

Cancer

21 deaths, 10 men and 11 women, made this the second largest group (see Table 5).

The death rate per thousand of the population from cancer of the lung is lower than the rate for England and Wales whilst the death rate for all other forms of cancer is a little higher (see Summary of Statistics).

Comment in previous years has drawn attention to the statistical relationship between smoking and lung cancer. There seems little doubt that heavy cigarette smoking has an association with the development of cancer of the lung. Appreciation of this has changed smoking habits in quite a number of people.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is performing quite a service by keeping up the high rate of tax on tobacco.

Tobacco is a luxury when price level is considered. It is therefore a product to be enjoyed. Unfortunately so many people are heavily addicted to tobacco that they do not enjoy it nor do they seem able to control the amount they smoke. It cannot be a pleasure under these circumstances and the money might be used more usefully on something which is a pleasure.

The coughing and throat clearing which occur amongst these addicts in early morning business buses and trains is a shocking exhibition of lack of social manners and lack of realisation of the effect of too much smoking. This chronic catarrh makes treatment of lung conditions more difficult and brings with it the possibility of infections as well as cancer.

Pneumonia and Bronchitis

There were 11 deaths from pneumonia and 5 from bronchitis. Comments made in 1958 are repeated for information.

"This does not give a true picture of this troublesome disease. It is a frequent cause of illness and causes much absence from work. It has become known as the English Disease on account of its high incidence in this country.

It is commoner in urban areas. Factors which affect general health and well-being are most important. Good, dry houses with adequate accommodation and air space are essential. Clean air is another most important factor. The constituents of smoke deposited on buildings and materials cause increased wear and deterioration. Sunlight is occluded and that familiar dismal outlook which persists day after day in England except in sea-side resorts is the result. All this results in poorer health and increased liability to disease."

Tuberculosis

1 death, a man of 84 was registered from respiratory tuberculosis.

This gives a death rate per thousand of the population lower than that for England and Wales (see Summary of Statistics).

Accidents

6 persons, 3 men and 3 women, died following accidents.

Apart from one case, a man of 37 who was killed in an accident at work, the persons who died were all over the age of 80. Four of these deaths followed falls (one from a pedal cycle) and one was from drowning.

Suicide

3 deaths from suicide were registered; a woman of 47 and a man of 30 by coal gas poisoning and a boy of 15 hanged himself.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

130 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1960.

The incidence of individual diseases was as follows:—
Pneumonia 50, Measles 36, Dysentery 12, Scarlet Fever 11, Whooping Cough 10, Erysipelas 6 and Tuberculosis 5.

Details of age and sex distribution, seasonal incidence and incidence over the last ten years are set out in Tables 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Pneumonia

50 cases were notified, a reduction from the 82 notified last year.

Notifications were received in every month of the year. February being the period of highest incidence.

10 cases occurred in children under 5, and 18 in persons over the age of 60.

Dysentery

Although 12 cases were confirmed after laboratory investigation, only four families were involved; seven cases occurring in one family, three cases in another and one each in the remaining two families.

Tuberculosis

5 new cases were notified in 1960, one of which, a man of 43, was a non respiratory type.

The 4 cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified in men aged 73, 54 and 41 and a girl of 17. The occupations were varied (see Tables 6 and 7).

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

The Chief Public Health Inspector shows in his report that 48 properties remain out of 128 properties included in the original 5 year programme. This programme was intended to be timed to finish in December 1960.

Circular 2/60 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government advises that Local Authorities who have not finished their programme should aim to finish this programme as soon as possible and that the situation be reviewed when within 18 months of completion and a further programme be submitted.

We look forward to the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector when he has had time to carry out a survey following his recent appointment.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

At the time of writing the Council is considering a report received from Consultants on the needs of the district.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY AND DISABLED

S.O.S. Cards

Interest was shown in these cards. The card is to be supplied to elderly or to disabled persons living alone or likely to be left alone for any length of time. The card is to be placed in the window if assistance is urgently required. They will be supplied by the Derbyshire Old People's Welfare Committee at a cost to the local authority.

The Individual

There are a few of the older people who by their temperament or by the conditions in which they live cannot be helped by the staff employed by the Home Help Service. The work of the Home Help in the town is very much appreciated. They often have difficult and unpleasant jobs to do. In some cases a Male Home Help might be more suitable or perhaps someone with a strong personality to ensure that the person is helped to live in a more reasonable atmosphere. The job of persuasion and help is long and time consuming.

A personal service unit or some similar unit is required for initial cleaning and re-organising the home, perhaps handing over to the Home Help Service at a later date. There are not many of these cases but they produce a real headache at times.

Many people and organisations are involved but there are gaps.

More attention might be paid to arrangements for re-decoration of rooms or houses in which these older people live.

Help to keep gardens tidy is much appreciated.

Meals on Wheels Service

There is no service at present but at the time of writing discussions are about to commence.

Laundry Service

No service is available for dealing with foul linen from the home of the incontinent or sick old person.

HOME SAFETY

Matters concerning home safety are dealt with by the Health Committee.

Items discussed during the year included : burns and scalds ; flame resistant fabrics ; bath safety rails ; water safety. Special equipment for the disabled, in particular gas cookers built specifically to cater for the needs of disabled persons, were welcomed.

Posters, leaflets and letters were distributed.

HEALTH EDUCATION

A considerable amount of work was done throughout the year.

In addition to propaganda in connection with home safety, leaflets, and posters were distributed and there were discussions on venereal disease, insect enemies and flies, as well as food hygiene and diphtheria immunisation. The poliomyelitis vaccination scheme was supported.

One of the main features is a poster board scheme—posters are changed monthly and the scheme works smoothly.

A film strip projector is available to assist with talks or discussions.

CREMATORIA

The report of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for 1959 gives the following details :

“The number of cremations continued to increase. From 14,523 in 1938 the figure rose to 57,980 in 1948 and to 166,154 in 1958. As a result of this trend, many burial authorities either singly or jointly with their neighbours submitted or had under consideration proposals for new crematoria. During 1959 approvals were given for the construction of 21 crematoria and 9 approved in earlier years were completed. At the end of the year there were 117 crematoria in England and Wales compared with 41 in 1938 and 51 in 1948.”

This was considered by the Council but no action was taken.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics

Area in Acres	5,411
Population (estimated)	17,900
Number of Inhabited Houses	5,816
Rateable Value (at 31st March, 1961)	£186,145
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1961)	£742 9s. 3d.
Population per Acre	3.31

2. Births

Live Births registered	239
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	4.18
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	13.35
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.00) ...	13.35
Birth Rate England and Wales	17.1
Still Births registered	8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) ...	32.39
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	19.7

3. Deaths

Deaths registered	206
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.51
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.15) ...	13.24
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.5
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.39
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	6
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	25.10
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	21.7
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age ...	6
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate ...	26.20
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age ...	—
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate...	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	4
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	16.74
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	15.6
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	3
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	12.55
Perinatal Deaths (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week of age)	11
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births...	44.53

Death Rate per 1,000 population from—

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.056
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0.068
Tuberculosis, other forms	—
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales	0.007
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.391
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.481
Cancer, other forms	0.782
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales	1.676

TABLE 1
BIRTHS

	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live	117	112	229	3	7	10
Still	1	7	8	—	—	—

TABLE 2
STILLBIRTHS — 1950-1960

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
1950	8	24.32
1951	7	24.05
1952	9	34.30
1953	7	25.12
1954	6	23.62
1955	8	31.37
1956	8	26.40
1957	4	14.71
1958	8	29.41
1959	10	37.45
1960	8	32.39

TABLE 3
INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY

Infant Deaths	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year of age	4	2	6	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	2	2	4	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	2	1	3	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths	3	8	11	—	—	—

TABLE 4
RATES — COMPARATIVE TABLES — 1950 - 1960

Year	Population (Estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)
1950	18,370	16.10	9.80	24.60
1951	18,192	16.20	12.50	31.70
1952	17,990	15.00	11.50	42.00
1953	17,970	16.11	9.08	18.10
1954	18,050	13.74	12.02	40.32
1955	18,090	13.70	10.17	44.35
1956	18,030	16.36	10.54	27.12
1957	18,040	14.86	11.03	33.58
1958	17,980	14.68	9.18	30.30
1959	17,980	14.29	11.07	23.35
1960	17,900	13.35	11.51	25.10

TABLE 5

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.	Total
1.—Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	—	1
2.—Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
3.—Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4.—Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.—Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.—Measles	—	—	—
9.—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10.—Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	—	1
11.—Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	4	3	7
12.—Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	4	4
13.—Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	1	1
14.—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	5	3	8
15.—Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	—	2
16.—Diabetes	—	—	—
17.—Vascular lesions of Nervous System	12	11	23
18.—Coronary Disease, Angina	33	18	51
19.—Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	3	5
20.—Other Heart Disease	7	12	19
21.—Other Circulatory Disease	12	4	16
22.—Influenza	—	—	—
23.—Pneumonia	11	3	14
24.—Bronchitis	5	4	9
25.—Other Disease of Respiratory System	3	—	3
26.—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
27.—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
28.—Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	—	4
29.—Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
30.—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31.—Congenital Malformation	—	—	—
32.—Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ...	10	15	25
33.—Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—
34.—All Other Accidents	3	3	6
35.—Suicide	2	1	3
36.—Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
All Causes	119	87	206

TABLE 6

TUBERCULOSIS, 1960

Age Periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under one year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 —	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 —	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 —	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 —	.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 —	.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45 —	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total		3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE 7

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS, 1950 - 1960

Year		Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Grand Total
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1950	.....	6	3	9	2	1	3	12
1951	.....	9	7	16	1	2	3	19
1952	.....	5	7	12	—	1	1	13
1953	.....	5	3	8	—	—	—	8
1954	.....	3	4	7	2	1	3	10
1955	.....	4	1	5	1	1	2	7
1956	.....	5	1	6	—	—	—	6
1957	.....	5	2	7	—	—	—	7
1958	.....	4	3	7	—	3	3	10
1959	.....	5	2	7	—	1	1	8
1960	.....	3	1	4	1	—	1	5

TABLE 8

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1960
AGE GROUPS

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1- 2-	2- 3-	3- 4-	4- 5-	5- 10-	10- 15-	15- 20-	20- 35-	35- 45-	45- 60 & over	Age Un- known
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	12	1	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	36	—	1	2	4	5	22	2	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia Acute	50	3	1	1	3	2	5	—	5	2	9	18	1
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	11	—	—	1	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	10	—	2	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE 9

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1960
SEASONAL INCIDENCE

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	12
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	1	16	10	1	5	1	—	—	1	—	36
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute	6	13	5	1	4	1	2	2	1	3	7	5	50
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Non Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	11
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	—	10

TABLE 10

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

1950 — 1960

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia Acute	Polionmyelitis Acute	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough
1950	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	108	—	—	29	1	—	32	—	91
1951	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	203	—	—	42	—	2	21	—	67
1952	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	83	—	—	74	—	1	38	—	36
1953	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	540	—	—	55	—	1	21	—	89
1954	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	13	1	—	64	8	2	21	—	59
1955	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	354	1	—	56	3	—	5	—	55
1956	—	—	14	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	62	1	—	8	—	19
1957	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	65	—	—	78	2	—	76	—	8
1958	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	530	—	—	94	1	—	16	—	119
1959	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	57	—	—	82	—	3	24	—	31
1960	—	—	12	—	—	6	—	36	—	—	50	—	—	11	—	10

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE

The office of the Medical Officer of Health at Alferton serves Ilkeston Borough Council and Alferton, Heanor and Ripley Urban District Councils. In addition, the Medical Officer is also an Assistant County Medical Officer with the Derbyshire County Council.

The Borough and each District is dealt with entirely separately. This combination of posts is an ideal one. It presents many opportunities for liaison and co-operation.

The area served has an estimated population of 100,480.

The relations between myself and the officers and staff of the County Council continue to develop and are generally good. My thanks go to all those who have been so helpful and who have gone out of their way to produce this excellent relationship.

Members of each of the Local Authorities are most thoughtful and many items of interest are discussed not only during Committees but on other suitable occasions.

With all Committees of all the authorities held in the evenings it is sometimes impossible to turn up to all the meetings which would be of importance to me. I have to depend on comments received from the Chief Public Health Inspectors. I am much indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspectors for this help.

IMMUNISATION

Every effort was made to make the public aware of its responsibility for obtaining personal protection against Polio-myelitis, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough. Posters and Leaflets were made available.

The schemes for protection are organised by the County Council and carried out by their staff and general practitioners. We must congratulate many of the general practitioners on the way in which they have surmounted many difficulties in order to make suitable arrangements for carrying out the various inoculation procedures. Not only is it necessary to carry out inoculation procedures but complete and adequate records make a considerable demand on clerical time.

Separate records are not kept for Districts by the County Council so it is not possible to estimate the completeness or otherwise of the personal protection in any particular district. This could be done if all record cards passed through the local Medical Officer of Health's Office before being forwarded to the County Council.

Local figures can be of great assistance in propaganda and are of value in case of local outbreaks.

Parents should be aware of the protection afforded by inoculation against Tetanus. This is not an unusual disease and there are fatalities every year. These can occur from the most unlikely injury.

If a person is not immunised against tetanus, antiserum has to be given which itself may cause considerable upset and discomfort. This is avoided by the thoughtful parent by obtaining early full protection.

We look forward to the day when almost every child is properly protected against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and smallpox. Many practitioners give courses of protection by using effective combined material. This saves many wearisome trips to the doctor.

FOOD POISONING

Most cases of food poisoning are notified too late. It would be appreciated if members of the public who suspect that they have been upset by something they have eaten would get in touch with my office or with the Chief Public Health Inspector as soon as possible.

By the time treatment has been started and the vomiting and diarrhoea has cleared up no organisms may be found and no specimen of suspected food is available. It is necessary that a specimen of faeces and vomit and a portion of the food be retained for examination if the investigation is to have any chance of success.

A successful investigation may prevent someone else from suffering from unnecessary vomiting and diarrhoea. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his report for the year 1959 mentions 27 deaths occurring as a result of food poisoning.

CLEAN AIR

We know that heavy atmospheric pollution and certain fog conditions are dangerous to health. We know that there is an immense waste of fuel in smoke and a great deal of damage to materials and structures, as a result of this smoke.

The country is moving inexorably towards a smokeless state because of the pressure on costs and efficiency. On the whole as far as domestic premises are concerned this appeals to the more thinking of the house-holders. The labour of the housewife is cheap and can in most cases be wasted without too much lowering of the family standards. The carrying of solid fuel into the home, regular attention to the fire, the removal of ashes followed by frequent sweeping of the chimney and cleaning of flues with frequent re-decoration are points which can be avoided.

It is when the housewife goes out to work that her time becomes related to monetary value. If she is a person who has pressure on her time because of many social engagements her time has another value.

Capital investment in the home does not seem to be a problem, television sets, washing machines, refrigerators, make their appearance in many homes. Installation of modern heating appliances should not be too difficult.

Research is needed in the direction of trying to find out the minimum level of permissible pollution. This is believed to be going on at present. It needs to be followed by legislation to ensure that all areas in the country comply.

The use of the standard deposit gauges with a cost of analytical fees of £3 - £4 a month will decrease as more modern equipment such as the daily volumetric smoke filter is installed in more areas. This equipment is reasonably dependable and requires daily attention. As mentioned in a previous report this equipment should be superseded by a more modern instrument, which could take snap samples at various times of the day or night. They could be operated either manually or automatically. Smoke varies from hour to hour. A daily reading only averages out the pollution over 24 hours. It is a grim picture to watch a row of new bungalows pouring out smoke from the chimney pots and to see it descending from the roof into the garden on to the freshly washed white fabrics hanging in the garden, blackened by their owners' wasted fuel.

There is no doubt at all of the benefits of smokeless zones. Many prejudices have to be overcome. Unreasoned resistance to change must be met by continuous propaganda. Of course our primitive instincts like a blazing fire. But take into consideration the fact of the housewife's unnecessary work, the personal poisoning, the family illness, the neighbour off work with bronchitis. Consider the extra filth during periods of fog.

Is the deposit of heavy loads of dirt from the atmosphere the reason for depressing grey, fawn and navy raincoats, and officials in navy blue uniforms. What an improvement if pollution were abolished and clothing took on a cheerful and gay appearance. If raincoats were clean and bright and our many uniformed services had white or coloured overalls or coats and open-air markets had gay awnings.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

The siting of instruments with the assistance of a representative of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been very useful. Figures are obtained which give, as far as possible, an average figure for the area.

It is necessary to know this. However, it still does not tell us what we wish to know. How bad is the pollution in parts of the area. It must be worse than the average in areas of congested buildings and probably less on new estates with widely separated houses where the dustbin men have to walk a long way.

If we know the worst then we know where attention is needed first. Winds, drift and other factors enter here.

Far more sampling is needed to build up pictures of the areas and to provide a background to measure progress.

Ventilation

Much is said about atmospheric pollution in connection with the external atmosphere and smoke.

The pollution in confined spaces such as meeting places, the bar, or committee meeting of some body or on social occasions is often far worse than that met outside in many towns. There is often no ventilation, windows closed at the beginning of the meeting will remain closed, if opened they are often closed because of the draught.

Sources of pollution are tobacco smoking and droplet infection from people careless of the danger to others (colds, influenza, etc.). Central heating without ventilation can give rise to stuffiness and discomfort.

The fitting of fans, either to draw polluted air out or to push in warm air are the best means. There must be proper siting of the fan and it should be possible to regulate the rate of air exchange. Noise arising from a fan must be considered, and it should be suitably sited and fixed. It seems not unusual for buildings to be erected where the designer has no thought of adequate ventilation. It must be remembered that if air is extracted by fans, arrangements must be made for an equivalent amount of air to be drawn in without causing a draught.

There must be times when smoking should be regarded on the same level as spitting when it is performed without thought for others. No smoking should occur unless there is adequate ventilation. Cigarette smoking has a close relationship with cancer of the lung. How far inhaling tobacco smoke in a confined space can produce lung trouble is not known. Certainly it must influence chronic bronchitis and asthma.

HOUSING STANDARDS—OVERCROWDING

It is quite obvious that the standards of accommodation laid down in the Housing Acts are now inadequate.

The health visitor and doctor report cases which in their opinion are overcrowded. This means to them that it is impossible to nurse the sick or ill person properly in a separate room or that there is not sufficient room for a cot for the new baby, or that children are sharing beds.

Unfortunately babies up to one year old do not count in assessing statutory overcrowding. Children up to 10 years of age only count as half a person. If modern methods are followed and the mother tries to take advantage of her training by the health visitor or from the general practitioner, adequate space is required for the baby before it is one year old.

Children who share beds do not sleep well. Any minor illness, restlessness or major illness, produces two upset children instead of one.

An overhaul of the present statutory overcrowding standards is required. It is necessary to bring standards into line with modern practice. Any child of any age should be entitled to adequate and separate bedroom space and bed space.

HOME SAFETY

WATER SAFETY

One of the urgent problems in connection with water safety is the provision of suitable accommodation in which children can be taught to swim and be at home in water. This should naturally lead to great developments in the world of water sports.

Whilst very young children can be taught to swim and enjoy water activity by skilled and careful parents an answer is needed to the question: "At what age should children be taught to swim?"

In order that the majority of children should be able to swim much more provision is needed. If young children of five, six, or seven, are to be taught then shallow learner baths are required. Are these best provided in Infant or Junior Schools or best provided by the Local Authority.

In order that all can have access inside and outside school hours and that the supervision of conditions be standardised would it not be wise for facilities to be provided by the Local Authority. On the other hand provision of accommodation is very slow by Local Authorities and learner baths may never materialise unless provided in schools.

Open-air baths are of limited value in a country with poor weather conditions and are of less value because they can be used for teaching for a small proportion of the year. Obviously shallow learner baths, closed in, used all the year round are a

necessity. The provision of deeper, bigger baths is needed for the more proficient children and grown-ups, if water sports are to be developed and encouraged.

The country is very short of sports which can take place indoors and all the year round.

The closing down of sporting facilities because of the weather, darkness or winter, means more people on the streets or with less opportunity to amuse or entertain themselves and more time to get into mischief.

OFFICES ACT 1960

This act comes into force in January 1962. It is of little value until regulations are made. There is no doubt that there requires to be a minimum standard of accommodation in premises used as offices.

Refreshments are made under most unhygienic conditions in some offices. Sometimes in the ancillary lavatory accommodation.

Female toilet accommodation needs to be properly equipped and kept in order. The ladies seem to accept poor toilet accommodation without complaint because to complain is thought to be indelicate. The person in charge should ask the senior lady on the staff if all is satisfactory. If not there should be free and frank discussions.

No doubt the Offices Act, if it becomes operative, will help to clear up some of these problems.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Good relations exist between the department and the press. My thanks go to the press for their comments and their help in putting before the public many matters of interest concerning health topics.

Friendly relations have been established with most organisations and a free interchange of ideas is encouraged. Criticisms and new ideas are welcomed as they are the means of improving the service and bringing forward other points of view.

The general practitioners have been most helpful and I have to thank them for their comments on many occasions.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

(M.O.H. Area)

Population (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,480
Area (in Acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,087
Population per Acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.56
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,333
Live Births Registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,514
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.07
Birth Rate (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.1
Still Births Registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (live and still)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.23
Still Birth Rate (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.7
Deaths Registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.14
Death Rate (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.5
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.51
Infant Mortality (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.7
Neonatal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.57
Neonatal Mortality (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.6

RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1960

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ripley Urban District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report is in respect of the fifth year of the Late Mr. Gilbert Ainsworth's service with the Council.

Members will appreciate that it would be wrong of me, as his successor, to impose my own opinions upon the details of his work. This report is therefore brief and factual.

In his report for 1959 he stated "I am personally satisfied if some public health progress is made each year" and this report gives much cause for satisfaction.

Mr. Ainsworth would have wished to express appreciation and thanks for the support received by the Department from both Members and Officers of the Council, and this I do gladly.

As a newcomer to this authority, I have much appreciated the friendly and co-operative manner in which I have been received. Both the Council members and the staff have spared no effort to make me feel welcome, and their enthusiasm for public health matters has been most encouraging. I look forward to a long and happy period of continuously rising standards of environmental hygiene for the public whom we serve.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

M. A. GREGORY,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

HOUSING PROGRAMME

New Dwellings

The number of new dwelling houses erected during the year was as follows :—

(i) By the Local Authority	2
(ii) By other Local Authorities	1
(iii) By other Bodies	22

Progress Report

Type of Action	No. of Dwellings	Persons Concerned	Families Rehoused by Coun.	Found Own Accom.	Premises still Occpd.	Vacant Dwellings
Undertakings Accepted to Repair. (Section 16(4))	10	20	3	1	2	4
Undertakings Cancelled (Repairs Completed)	2	5	1	—	1	—
Closing Order (with condition as to future user of premises)	3	4	—	—	1	2
Closing Order	12	28	4	1	4	3
Demolition Order in lieu of Closing Order	4	9	1	2	—	1
Demolition Order	4	9	—	1	1	2
Premises Demolished	2	—	—	—	—	2

Progress Report on Official Housing Programme

In view of the importance of planning for several years ahead, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a circular Reference No. 2/60, in which they suggested that local authorities should take stock of their individual progress and formulate future action based on the available information.

A report on this subject was submitted during February, 1960. The following is a summary of the total number of unfit properties dealt with since World War II up to the 31st December, 1960 :—

	Housing Programme	Other Premises
Demolition Orders		
Demolished	28	16
Demolition work in progress	1	1
	—29	—17
Closing Orders		
Vacant properties	19	6
Still occupied	11	4
	—30	—10

Undertakings

Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5
Work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
No action up to 30th December, 1960	...	...						6	—
								—21	— 9
								—	—
								80	36
								—	—

Dwellings

The Official Housing Programme included	.....	128
Represented as unfit for human habitation up to 31.12.60	.....	80

(Several of these dwellings have in fact been repaired following the acceptance by the Council of Undertakings).

Dwellings still requiring attention in Official Housing Programme	48
---	-------	----

Improvement of Existing Houses

The amended system of Improvement Grants contained in the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, continued during 1960.

Discretionary Grant

Formal Applications received during 1960	...	...	9
Formal Applications approved during 1960	...	...	5
Formal Applications refused during 1960	...	...	2
Formal Applications withdrawn during 1960	...		2
Formal Applications incomplete at 31.12.60	...		6
Formal Applications completed during 1960	...		2
Detailed information supplied, formal application not submitted up to 31.12.60	...	...	6
Final Value of completed improvements	...	£1,201 6s. 0d.	
Financial payments during 1960 under Scheme	...	£215	

Standard Grant

Formal Applications received during 1960	...	...	42
Formal Applications approved during 1960	...	...	36
Formal Applications refused during 1960	...	...	3
Formal Applications withdrawn during 1960	...		3
Formal Applications incomplete at 31.12.60	...	...	22
Formal Applications completed during 1960	...	...	29
Final Value of completed improvements	...	£7,606 3s.3d.	
Financial payments during 1960 under Scheme	...	£3,355 5s. 4d.	

Details of Improvements included in Standard Grant Applications

Bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Hot Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Water Closet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Wash Basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Food Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair

Whilst a certain amount of work was undertaken during the year under the Rent Act, 1957, the extent of this work again fell well below expectation.

Applications for Certificates (Form I)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Authorised for issue :						
(a) In respect of some of the defects	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) In respect of all the defects	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Notice of Proposal to Issue (Form J)	...	...	...	...	...	5
No decision to issue Certificate at 31.12.60	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Undertakings given by Landlord (Form K)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Undertakings Refused (1st Schedule)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Certificates Issued (Form L)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Applications for Cancellation of Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	2
Objections by Tenants to Cancellation (1st Schedule)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Decisions to cancel in spite of objections by Tenant	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Certificates Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	3

Complaints

The total number of complaints received in the office during 1960 was again an increase upon the previous year.

I would again emphasize that legitimate complaints are always welcome, for by this means the general public assist my Department in functioning efficiently.

GENERAL HOUSING DEFECTS

General Defects	22
Chimney Stack	3
House Roofs	11
Eavesgutters and Rain Pipes	4
External Walls	5
Dampness	23
Floors	1
Staircase	1
Window Frames	3
Doors	1
Fireplaces	3
Sinks	6
Yard Surfaces	1
Dangerous Structures	1

WATER SUPPLY

Insufficient and Defective ...	15
Soft Water Cisterns	1

WATER CLOSETS

Defective and inadequate Sanitary Accommodation	6
Pail and Privy Closets	7

ANIMALS IMPROPER KEEPING

Dogs, Cats, etc.	4
Poultry	3
Farm Animals	3

DRAINAGE

Obstructions	50
Defective Drains	41
Cesspools	3

INFESTATIONS

Rats	42
Mice	25
Beetles	29
Ants	9
Silverfish	1
Bed Bugs	3
Crickets	3
Flies	5
Caterpillars	1
Bees and Wasps	2
Earwigs	3
Dirty Conditions	15
Dustbins	51
Accumulations of Material...	10
Overcrowding	4
Industrial Smoke	5
Domestic Smoke	8
Food Premises	11
Offensive Smells	25
Water in Cellars	5
Flooding and Pollution of Water Courses	13
Noise Complaints	6
Miscellaneous	6
Infectious Disease, etc.	5
Temporary Dwellings	6

Repairs Completed

The following table supplies details of repairs completed following informal action, and in a few cases statutory action.

Chimney Stack—		Sinks and Wash Hand Basins—	
Overhauls	12	Replaced	9
New pots provided	4	Defective waste pipes	7
House Roof—repaired	25	Water Supply—	
Eavesgutters repaired	10	Additional or renewed ...	6
Rainwater Fallpipes—		Burst pipes	12
Repaired, renewed,		Defective fittings	4
cleansed	12	Water in Cellars, etc.	14
Dampness—		Water Closets—	
Rising dampness	29	Defective compartment ...	4
Penetrating dampness ...	15	Additional provided	6
Perished brickwork	6	Compartments repaired ...	4
Perished brick pointing ...	19	Pedestal	8
Ceiling plaster	20	Seat	4
Wall plaster	51	Cistern	3
Floors Repaired—		Drainage—	
Solid	5	Additional lengths provided	47
Wooden	4	Obstructions removed	24
Stairs repaired	1	Drains repaired	75
Handrails provided	1	Defective fittings	58
Windows—		Outbuildings—	
Nat. Lighting provided ...	3	Repaired	4
Frames repaired	42	Demolished	2
Frames renewed	2	Yard Paving—	
Sash Cords repaired	16	Repaired or provided	4
Doors—		Dustbins	146
Repaired	8	Accumulation of rubbish	18
Wash Coppers Repaired	3	Smoke Nuisances—	
Cooking Ranges Repaired ...	1	Domestic	10
New Ranges provided	8	Industrial	4
Fireplaces Repaired	11	Mining Subsidence Repairs	6
Food Store—		Rodent Proofing—	
Repaired and/or provided	5	Proofing of Buildings	4
		Verminous or dirty condi-	
		tions improved	8
		Keeping of Animals—	
		Improved conditions	6
		Standing Water—	
		i.e. Flooding	3
		Unauthorised caravan sites	
		vacated	3

Statutory Action

The following is a summary of statutory action authorised by the Council under the relevant section of the Public Health Act, 1936. Legal action is not contemplated lightly and in fact is only considered when all normal reasonable means of persuasion has failed.

The following table indicates the 1960 contemplated or actual statutory action:—

Authorised Action	No. of Premises	Notices Served	Authority Abated	Authority Cancelled
Public Health Act, 1936—				
Section 39	15	2	15	15
Section 47	52	25	—	—
Section 83	1	—	1	1
Section 93	14	4	10	10
Section 93(a)	1	—	1	1
Section 93(c)	1	1	1	1
Section 94 (Court Action)	2	—	—	—
Non-Compliance with				
Nuisance Order	1	—	—	—

Summary of Administrative Action

The tables included in this section of the report supply statistical information on the many aspects of the Public Health Officer's duties. For convenience, the tables are divided into the following groups:—

- (a) Inspections.
- (b) Interviews.
- (c) Correspondence.

It is recommended that the details contained in these tables be considered along with comments under the various separate headings of this report.

(a) Inspection of the District

HOUSING		Fried Fish Shops	9
Public Health Act	350	Butchers' Shops	79
Housing Inspection	121	Slaughterhouses	261
Unfit Houses	291	Market Stalls	133
Certificates of Disrepair ...	41	Mobile Sales Units	30
Standard Grants	191	Retail Shops	186
Discretionary Grants	19	Unsound Food (Visits)	44
Overcrowding	1	Catering	28
Housing Applicants	63	Canteens	18
Check Visits	5	Food Hygiene Regulations...	122
Council Dwellings	35		
FOOD SUPPLY		SHOPS ACT	
Bakehouses	21	Visits	84
Dairies	19	Sunday Trading	22
Milk Distributors	35	Weekly Half-day	24
Milk Distributors' Vehicles	18	FACTORIES ACT	
Ice Cream—Manufacture ...	2	Factories	55
Ice Cream—Retail	22	Workshops	6
Preserved foods—		Building Sites	17
Manufacture	7	Outworkers	2
Retail	18	Offices	12

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS		Tents, Vans & Sheds—Sites	42
Public Health Acts	1	Water Supply	56
Clean Air Inspections	93		
Drains Inspected	664	MISCELLANEOUS	
Drains Tested	89	Miscellaneous	49
W.C. Conversions	165	Transport	270
Cesspools	68	Cinemas & Public Entertain-	
Dustbins	130	ments	6
Refuse Disposal	302	Licensed Premises	36
Refuse collection	183	Schools	7
Salvage Visits	58	Keeping of Animals	13
Dirty Premises and Articles	9	Rodent Control	132
Public Conveniences	3	Disinfestation (Vermin).....	62
Infectious Disease	66	Hairdressers	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	55	Petrol	277

(b) Interviews

Officers	314
Personnel	127
Complaints	251
Owners	247
Contractors	249
Representatives	366

(c) Correspondence

	No. of Letters	Circulars
Public Health Act	304	1
Unfit Houses	87	—
Improvement Grants	14	—
W.C. Conversions	60	—
Food Hygiene	74	1
Trade Refuse	5	—
Housing General	34	—
Infectious Disease	11	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	44	1
Disinfestation	22	—
Rodent Control	11	—
Petroleum	101	2
Shops Act	10	—
Factories Act	15	2
Clean Air and Smoke Emission ...	128	2
Workmen	89	3
Refuse Disposal	67	2
Transport	137	3
Slaughterhouses Act	9	1
Miscellaneous	122	—
Internal Memos	178	—
Milk Sampling	35	—

Provision of Dustbins—Summary of Action 1960

Informal letters	51
Legal Notices authorised (Section 75(i))	Nil
Notices served	Nil
New receptacles provided	146
New dustbins sold by Council	52

Supervision of Drainage Work

Drains tested	89
Drainage inspections	664
Derbyshire C.C. 1954—Section 94 - 5, obstructed drains cleared (fee 7s. 6d.)	26
Loan of Drain Rods (fee 1s. 0d.)	13

Sanitary Accommodation

The following tables indicate the position up to the 31st December, 1960 :—

	Pails	Privies	Waste Water Closets	Total
Conversions completed under Scheme prior to 1960	1,627	265	13	2,005
Completed under scheme during 1960	9	—	—	9
Completed as Improvement Grant during 1960	5	—	—	5
Completed during 1960 (no grant paid)	2	1	—	3
Removed from Register 1960 (house vacated)	17	—	—	17
Approved Conversions out- standing—				
(a) prior to 1960	15	—	—	15
(b) 1960	2	—	—	2
Section 47, Public Health Act, 1936—Action Authorised ...	52	—	—	52
Register of unsatisfactory closet accommodation at 31.12.60	233	1	—	234

Classification of Insanitary Closet Accommodation in the Urban Area

	Sect.	47	Pails	Pri- vies	Ctte.	C.O. D.O. & Hsg. Prog.	Poss. Prog.	Not clnsd.	C'pl.	Unsat. drains
East	11	13	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
West		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Butterley ..	11	15	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	2
Waingroves	11	18	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	4
Marehay ...	2	17	—	4	—	3	6	—	2	2
Ambergate	5	97	1	3	—	—	7	3	45	30
Heage	12	58	—	7	—	3	16	4	13	10
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	52	233	1	18	—	8	31	9	63	52
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Temporary Dwellings—Caravans

The trend of recent years in achieving a further reduction in the number of licences issued for temporary dwellings continued during 1960.

The following table indicates the licensing position during 1960 :—

Licences issued 1st July, 1959 (for period of 12 months)...	13
Licences issued for limited period	4
Limited Period Licences withdrawn, Site cleared.....	2
Licences issued 1st July, 1960 (for period of 12 months) ...	10
Licences issued for limited period	6
Licences cancelled	1

WATER SUPPLY

Source of Supply

The water distributed in the Urban Area is obtained from three different water authorities—Derwent Valley Water Board, Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board and Belper Urban District Council. The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and in quantity, though the distribution system provides inadequate pressure in the Ambergate, Newbridge Road and Riversdale areas. There is no source of supply or treatment works in this area. The water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action. No action has been necessary to deal with any form of contamination.

Summary of Water Supplies to Dwellings

		Estimated Population Involved
No. of Houses in District connected to mains	6,323	17,865
No. of Houses in District supplied from standpipes on mains	1	4
No. of Houses in District not supplied from standpipes or mains	9	31
No. of connections made during years :—		
(a) existing houses	—	—
(b) new houses	25	
(c) other premises	10	

Water Consumption during period 1st Apr. 1960 - 31st Mar., 1961

Derwent Valley	124,100,000 galls.
Ilkeston and Heanor	127,726,000 galls.
Belper	22,234,000 galls.

Improvement to Water and Other Services

Water Main Improvements :—

Montpelier Road, Ambergate—water mains completed.

Derby Road St. John's to Boundary—re-laying main commenced.

Number of Burst Mains : 41.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the Urban District are not adequate. Consultants have been appointed to report on the problems of the area and at the end of 1960 their report was still awaited.

		Estimated Population Involved
No. of Houses in District connected to sewers	6,143	16,729
No. of Houses in District not connected to sewers	324	1,129
No. of connections made during year :—		
(a) existing houses	12	42
(b) new houses	25	
(c) other premises	—	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s...	16	

Examination of Water Supplies

The following summary of results of samples examined from piped water supplies are all satisfactory for drinking purposes.

A representative summary of a chemical analysis is also included in this section of the report.

	Chemical		Bacteriological		Total
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	
Derwent Valley Water Board	5	—	4	—	9
Ilkeston & Heanor Water B'rd	4	—	4	—	8
Belper Urban District Council					
Supply	1	—	—	—	1
Other sources (not intended					
for drinking purposes) ...	—	—	—	3	3

Chemical Analysis

Source of Supply : Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board and Derwent Valley Water Board.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Colour : 5 Hazen Units. Turbidity : Less than 2 p.p.m. silica scale.

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube : Practically clear, faintly brown.
pH. value : 8.6.

	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	85
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04
Nitrogen as Nitrites	faint trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates	trace
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	10
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr. ...	0.65
Temporary	10
Hardness Permanent	35
Total	45
Metals—	
Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	less than 0.05
Available Chlorine	0
Result :—	

The results of chemical analysis afford no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution.

RODENT CONTROL

Summary of Rodent Destruction Work, Period 1st January to 31st December, 1960

	Type of Property				
	1	2	3	4	5
		Dwelling Houses			
		including	All other	Total of	
Number of properties inspected as a result of:	Local Authority	Council Houses	Business Premises	Cols. 1 2 and 3	Agricultural
(a) Notification	—	50	19	69	1
(b) Survey under the Act	7	250	100	357	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	39	700	300	1,039	60
Number of properties inspected which are found to be infested with :—					
(a) Rats—					
Major	—	—	1	1	—
Minor	7	64	6	77	1
(b) Mice—					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	20	10	30	—

Maintenance Treatment of Sewers

The regular and most necessary protective action in destruction of rodents in sewers continued during the year: the treatments being carried out at vital periods in the rodent life cycle.

Summary of Treatments

Date	Total No. Manholes	No. not Baited	No. Baited	Pre-bait takes		Total Takes	N.T.
				C.	P.		
July, 1960	520	457	63	3	2	5	58
December, 1959 ...	520	454	66	5	—	5	61
June, 1959	520	469	51	1	2	3	48
March, 1959	509	453	56	—	—	25	31
June, 1958	509	475	34	4	7	3	31
December, 1957 ...	509	447	62	7	3	10	52
May, 1957	509	447	62	26	13	39	23

Disinfestation

Treatments undertaken during 1960

Cockroaches	38
Earwigs	2
Ants	11
Flies	6
Crickets	1
Wasps	1
Fleas	2
Bed Bugs	2
Number of Packets of Insect Powder issued	36

Infectious Diseases

Library Books Disinfected	22
Notices to Librarians	5
Infectious Disease Inquiries	12
Specimens collected :—	
(a) Food	Nil
(b) Human	30

CLEAN AIR

The work in connection with the vital effort to bring about a cleaner and purer atmosphere we all breathe continues slowly.

The statistical information we are obtaining at the moment is still incomplete without details being obtained of pollution on a more day to day basis.

Atmospheric Recording Station No. 1

Month	No. of Days	R'nfall (in ins.)	Deposited Matter		Total Solids (Tons per sq. mile)	Sulphur per day coll'td by 100 Batch A. Pb.02
			Total Water Insoluble Matter (Tons per sq. mile)	Total Water Soluble Matter (Tons per sq. mile)		
January	32	4.04	8.25	6.56	14.81	4.08
February ...	29	2.10	7.65	6.49	14.14	4.28
March	31	1.65	9.37	6.92	16.29	2.62
April	31	1.41	4.87	5.53	10.40	2.40
May	30	1.28	9.11	5.20	14.31	2.03
June	30	1.69	7.75	5.60	13.35	1.22
July	32	2.73	6.03	5.10	11.13	1.09
August	30	4.79	5.76	5.90	11.66	1.52
September ...	32	5.09	6.06	7.58	13.64	1.67
October	29	5.30	5.67	7.68	13.35	3.13
November ...	30	3.53	7.29	9.80	17.09	3.39
December ...	30	3.55	7.02	6.92	13.94	4.61

Atmospheric Recording Station No. 2

January	32	4.33	5.24	5.43	10.67	2.10
February ...	29	2.24	5.40	4.23	9.63	2.21
March	31	1.62	6.34	4.80	11.14	2.38
April	31	1.38	7.70	4.57	12.27	1.40
May	30	1.29	6.50	4.77	11.27	1.29
June	30	1.60	7.20	4.47	11.67	0.76
July	32	2.64	4.74	4.43	9.17	0.66
August	30	4.50	3.90	5.00	8.90	0.87
September ...	32	5.20	4.60	7.14	11.74	1.17
October	29	5.59	4.10	5.57	9.67	1.96
November ...	30	3.45	4.57	8.04	12.61	2.14
December ...	30	3.44	3.43	5.14	8.57	2.49

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACTS, 1928 - 1936

During the year detailed surveys continued of petroleum installations in the urban area to ascertain to what extent they fall short of the standard Code of Principles for Construction and Licensing Conditions as adopted by the Council from the Home Office Model Code.

No. of Licences to store Petroleum	53
Total Quantity of Petroleum stored	93,100 galls.
No. of Licences to store Petroleum Mixture	5
Total quantity of Petroleum Mixture stored under Licence	250 galls.
Fees collected for Petroleum and Petroleum Mixture Licences	£45 5s. 0d.
No. of new Petroleum Mixture Licences	1
Capacity of new Licence to store Petroleum Mixture	50 galls.
No. of new Licences to store Petroleum	3
Capacity of New Licences to store Petroleum	2,000 galls.
No. of Licences to store Carbide of Calcium	2
Total Quantity of Carbide of Calcium Stored under Licence	30 cwts.
Fees collected for Carbide of Calcium Licences ...	£1 0s. 0d.
Inspections made under Regulations	277

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

Inspections to Factories and Workshops during 1960 numbered 61. A summary of the register of Factories in operation in the Urban Area is given below :—

(a) Factories

Engineers	7	Textiles	8
Colliery Pumping Station ...	3	Dyers and Finishers	1
Foundry and Welding	2	Plastic Goods	1
Brick and Solicon Works ...	3	Printers	2
Lime Kilns	1	Upholstery	1
Concrete Works	2	Salvage Baling	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	30	Food Preparation	17
Sawmills	1	Milliner and Tailor	2
Joiners	11	Boot Repairs	3
Firewood Dealers	1	Watch Repairs	1
Plumbing and Gas Fitting, etc.	1		

(b) Workshops

Electrical	5
Joinery	1
Plumbing	2

The prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, appear as an appendix at the end of this report.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Details of the annually revised register of Shops are supplied :—

Register of Shops, 1960

Grocery	49		
Off-Licence and Grocery ...	5	Builders' Supplies	18
Off-Licence & Gen. Stores	4	Paints and Wallpaper	5
General Stores	23	Ironmonger and Hardware...	7
Greengrocers	15	Toys and Fancy Goods	2
Bread and Confectionery ...	9	Sadler and Leather	1
Cafe	8	Shoes, Sales	9
Butchers	17	Furniture	7
Wet Fish only	3	Dry Cleaners	6
Fried Fish and Chips	9	Drapers	35
Corn Merchants	2	Garage and Sundries	23
Library and Books	2	Cycle Dealers	5
Printers and Stationery ...	3	Market Gardeners.....	6
Newsagent, Fancy Goods ...	7	Photographer	1
Tobacco and Sweets	8	Miscellaneous	6
Hairdressers (Gents)	7	Shoe Repairs	6
Hairdressers (Ladies)	9	Music Stores	1
News Offices and Agents.....	5	Pet Shops	1
Chemist, etc.	5	Soft Furnishings	4
Watch Repairs and Jeweller	4	Sports Goods	3
Electric and Radio	13	Multiple Store	1

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One name appears on the register under the Provisions of this Act—a local furniture dealer.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

One Licence was again issued during the year under the Act.

Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954

Section 146, Registration of Hairdressers

Detailed inspections have contributed to the high standard of hygiene practised at the local hairdressers' premises.

Register of Hairdresers

Registrations approved during 1960	Nil
Registrations cancelled during 1960	Nil
Register at 31st December, 1960 :—	
Ladies	10
Ladies and Gents	2
Gents	6

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Food Hygiene Regulations

Efforts continued during the year to further improve the standards of hygiene facilities at many of the local food premises.

The following table indicates the number and type of premises and persons who are registered or licensed under various items of food legislation :—

Registered Persons and Premises under Food and Drugs Legislation

Ice Cream—Manufacture and Sale	2
Ice Cream—Sale only	65
Ice Cream—For Sale, New Registrations, 1960 ...	2
Transfer or Amendment Registrations, 1960 ...	2
Preserved Foods—Manufacture	13
Slaughterhouses Licensed, July, 1960	3
Slaughtermen Licensed for 1 year	17

Details of the inspections made in connection with the functions undertaken at these premises will be found on page 31.

Unsound Food

The following summarised list indicates the number and types of articles of food inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption :—

	lbs.		lbs.
1,153 tins Fruit	1,381	1 Shoulder Bacon	14
12 tins Fruit Juice	10½	— English Beef	51
625 tins Vegetables	569¾	1 pkt. Biscuits	½
39 tins Vegetable Soup...	29½	28 btls. Orange Barley Water	—
50 tins Milk	67	2 jars Marmalade	2
22 tins Cream	15	1 jar Mincemeat	1
55 tins Fish	25	19 tins Mixaroom	9
53 tins Corned Beef ...	234¾	— Dried Figs	11
42 tins Ox Tongue	142	49 bags Vegetables—	
16 tins Ham	89¼	(pre-packed Potatoes)	2,450
1 tin Pork	9¾	18 bsks. Vegetables	
58 tins Various Prepared		(Potatoes)	756
Meats	67¼	9 tins Proprietorial Cereal...	8½
4 tins Chicken	14½	4 tins Rice Puddings	3¾

Total Weight Condemned during 1960 : 2 tons 13 cwts., 0 qrs., 25¾ lbs.

Meat Inspection Service

The following table supplies details of the animals slaughtered and inspected at two of the three licensed slaughterhouses in the Urban Area during 1960. One hundred per cent meat inspection was maintained throughout the year. Whilst our local throughput is small in comparison with some of the neighbouring authorities, the number of visits to carry out the inspection duties are relatively high.

Summary of Animals Slaughtered, Inspected and Incidence of Disease Found

			No. found diseased				
			Other diseases		T.B.		
		Killed	Insp.	No.	%	No.	%
Beasts	(Other than cows)	58	58	8	13.79	2	5.13
Cows	.....	7	7	5	71.43	—	—
Calves	.....	5	5	5	—	—	—
Sheep	.....	566	566	17	3.00	—	—
Pigs	.....	117	117	8	6.84	2	1.71

Summary of Disease Found and Parts of Animals Affected

		Animals Affected			
Disease	Part Affected	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs
Tuberculosis	Head	—	—	2	—
	Lungs	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia	Lungs	—	—	5	—
Peritonitis	.....	—	—	—	1
Distomatosis	Liver	2	—	—	3
	Part Liver ...	7	—	—	—
Abscesses	Liver	2	—	—	—
	Lungs	1	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	Part Liver ...	1	—	—	—
Strongylii					
Infection	Lungs	—	—	1	—
Parasitic	Part Liver ...	—	—	—	7
Infection	Liver	—	—	1	6
Emphysema	Lungs	—	—	1	—

Milk Distributors' Register

Licensed Distributors of Milk	12
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms)	2
Dealers' Licences (T.T. Milk)	12
Dealers' Licences (Pasteurised Milk)	10
Dealers' Licences (Sterilised Milk)	7

Milk Examination

29 samples of milk were submitted to the laboratory for examination during 1960, the following being details of the results :—

	Grade of Milk									
	T.T.		T.T. Past.		Past.		Ster.		Raw.	
	Sat.	Un-Sat.	Sat.	Un-Sat.	Sat.	Un-Sat.	Sat.	Un-Sat.	Sat.	Un-Sat.
Phosphatase ...	—	—	10	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Methylene Blue	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Turbidity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Biological	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Public Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the area, the nearest being at Belper, approximately five miles away.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Personnel

On 2 weeks during the financial year under review it was necessary to employ the full authorised labour force of 28 workmen for the Public Cleansing Department. The average weekly labour force for the year was 26.4, whilst the average labour force at work during the year was 24.1.

During the year 3 changes in personnel took place.

Sickness Records

The members of the Cleansing Staff are to be congratulated on maintaining a low number of hours lost for various reasons. The total number of hours lost has been reduced during the past few years in a most remarkable manner as will be noted from the following comparisons :—

1955/66—7,835½ hours lost

1955/56—7,835½ hours lost

1959/60—5,170 hours lost

Although there is a reduction in the total time lost, however, there is a slight increase over last year on the amount of this loss due to absenteeism.

Sickness and Absenteeism Records

Total possible working hours of all staff: 57,288

	Time Lost	% of Total poss. hours	Time Lost 1959	% for 1959
Sickness (Paid) ...	2,483½	4.38	2,520	4.39
Sickness (Unpaid)	171	0.29	263	0.45
Other Time Lost...	412½	0.72	387	0.67
	—	—	—	—
	3,067	5.39	3,170	5.51
	—	—	—	—

Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of domestic refuse was undertaken throughout the year. The Public Cleansing Service however, becomes severely strained after authorised statutory Bank Holidays and during the periods of staggered annual holidays. This particular problem will become more acute over the next few years as the various workmen become entitled to the three additional days annual holiday upon completion of ten years service with one or more Local Authorities and during 1961 it may be necessary to employ the full authorised labour force of 28 workmen.

Transport

Equipment.—The preparation work following the decision of the Council to purchase a larger refuse collection vehicle was carried out, a Dennis Paxit 18 cubic yard was delivered on the 10th April, 1960.

Experience has proved the machine to be a valuable asset for a number of reasons including :—

1. a more satisfactory and hygienic mode of refuse collection.
2. the very considerable increased capacity with resultant reduction in working time lost for travelling from points of collection to disposal ;
3. the working conditions of the operatives on the machine have improved beyond all recognition.

I look forward to the day when all the side-load refuse vehicles will be replaced by rear loading vehicles.

The progressive replacement of all types of mechanical equipment is most necessary. In recommending a particular type of equipment every effort is made to continue the policy of standardisation in makes and types of equipment whenever possible.

There is a need for a dual purpose machine to deal with the important duty of cleansing road gullies and emptying of cesspools. The present mode of dealing with the former duty cannot on any grounds be recommended whilst the latter service continues to expand at an alarming rate with the ever-increasing number of large capacity cesspools being installed at various points in the urban area.

Maintenance.—The position in this matter is very much improved. I feel a further improvement, however, could be effected if particularly smaller items of equipment were stored at the place of maintenance. This would enable attention to be given to this equipment at any convenient time rather than as often occurs, a fault being discovered by an operative when the equipment is required for urgent work.

Trade Waste

The fee for collection of trade waste from certain business premises remained at £1 12s. 6d. for each additional receptacle.

The number of trade waste units for which fees were collected was 21 in 1960/61.

Financial Year :	1960/61	1959/60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Trade Refuse Income	86 2 6	73 2 6
Fees for disposal of loads of rubbish	23 13 3	31 5 0

Refuse Disposal

The character of refuse collected continues to change. One effect of this change being that the disposal problems are increased; the refuse now contains a greater proportion of combustible material, thus increasing the fire risk and rendering the effective insect control of the refuse disposal points much more difficult.

It is unfortunate that the majority of this combustible material is waste paper mixed in with the domestic refuse. The co-operation of housewives in keeping all waste paper separate would be a great assistance to the Council, not only in dealing with the matters mentioned above but would also enable the waste paper to be kept in a suitable condition for baling purposes, thus increasing the revenue from this source and in turn making a contribution to the rates.

A major scheme of surface water drainage is in progress at the refuse tip at Waingroves and expenditure continues on building up the manholes as the level of the refuse is raised.

Reclamation of Refuse—Salvage

The total quantity of salvage collected and sold during the Financial Year 1960/61 again increased.

It is interesting to note that through the Salvage Bonus Scheme the personnel employed in the Department received a share in the value of the salvage sold during the year to the extent of £538.

Cesspool Cleansing Service

It is essential that the standard established during the past few years for regular and systematic cleansing of cesspools in the urban area be maintained. In view of the increased calls upon the service, I feel this can only be achieved by the provision of additional equipment as already referred to under the section of this report dealing with transport and equipment. It must be borne in mind that any recommendations for new sewerage systems will unfortunately take several years to materialise.

Nightsoil Service

These necessary but unpleasant duties of dealing with the contents of the objectionable pail closets from that structure at the bottom of the garden are now dealt with on two nights per week. In order that these duties may be spread over as many persons as possible, a rota system now works on a monthly basis, whereby the younger members of the Public Cleansing Staff take turns on these duties, thus a fairly long period will elapse before a particular man is called upon to carry out these most unpleasant duties.

Statistics

The statistical information supplied in the following tables details the financial and operational efficiency of the Public Cleansing Department.

STATISTICS

TABLE 1

Refuse Collection and Disposal Costs

SANITARY CLEANSING

	1960/61	1959/60
	£	£
Wages, Superannuation, Insurance, etc.:		
Collection and Disposal	11,516	10,483
Cesspools	652	633
Nightsoil	602	551
Privies	4	19
	———— 12,774	———— 11,686

Miscellaneous—

Haulage	3,136	3,297
Rents	25	25
Protective Clothing	113	62
Dustbins	74	103
Tools and Sundries	85	183
Special Repairs to Tip	326	—
	———— 3,759	———— 3,670
	———— 16,533	———— 15,356

Salvage—

Wages	1,622	1,496
Superannuation, Insurance, etc.	306	286
Haulage	399	248
Sundries	164	138
Proportion of Salaries and Establishment	102	80
	———— 2,593	———— 2,248

INCOME

Sanitary Cleansing—

Sale of Dustbins	89	120
Miscellaneous	34	2
Trade Refuse	86	110
Refuse Disposal Fees	24	31
	———— 233	———— 263

Salvage—

Sale of Salvage	2,829	2,809
-----------------------	-------	-------

TABLE 2
General Efficiency Statistics

	Number	Loads	Tonnage
Dustbins (weekly collection)	6,921	2,324	6,078
Privies (collected when necessary) ...	8	8	19
Cesspools (monthly service)	138	888	4,895
Pails (weekly collection)	287	105	253
Salvage (all forms)	—	464	326
Average haul to Disposal Point — 2½ miles.			

The Unit Costs for Various Services

	1958			1959			1960		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For each dustbin emptied	1	12	10	1	11	9	1	12	6
For each privy emptied ...	2	15	7	3	9	7	1	8	6
For each pail emptied	2	14	2	2	19	3	3	7	2
For each cesspool emptied...	8	15	2	8	11	9	9	16	7
Collection of 1 ton of refuse	1	17	9	1	15	9	1	12	7
Disposal of 1 ton refuse ...	3	4		4	8		8	0	
Cost per 1,000 population :—									
Refuse Collection	632	12	4	620	11	4	606	5	5
Refuse Disposal	55	13	5	81	15	2	156	12	11

TABLE 3
Reclamation of Refuse—Disposal of Salvaged Materials.

				1959						1960					
T. C. Q. L.				£	s.	d.	T. C. Q. L.	£	s.	d.					
Waste Paper	303	10	0	18	2,375	1	7	300	1	2	16	2,284	1	5	
Ferrous Metals	87	5	2	0	213	17	0	111	4	2	0	365	14	9	
Textiles	16	11	0	21	163	18	5	11	11	3	18	116	14	8	
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	—	9	3	18	48	1	3	—	10	1	3	43	13	2	
Cullet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	2	14	0	
Bottles	(321 Dozen)				6	4	5	(524 Dozen)				13	0	6	
Rubber	—	5	4	0	1	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scrap Batteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	4	
	408	2	2	9	2,809	0	0	426	2	1	9	2,829	6	10	

TABLE 4

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES

Type:	Dennis Diesel	Dennis	Dennis	Dennis Diesel	Dennis Diesel	Dennis	Ferguson Tractor	Bristol Tractor
Registration No.	645-NRB	MRB-918	ORB-894	TRB-331	557-CRA	NRA-229	PRB-372	359-RRA
Petrol and Oils ...	£ s. d. 155 15 10	£ s. d. 118 5 4	£ s. d. 211 18 0	£ s. d. 101 0 6	£ s. d. 168 3 11	£ s. d. 78 2 4	£ s. d. 66 4 1	£ s. d. 12 14 10
Licences and								
Insurances	148 17 9	35 3 5	35 3 5	50 7 10	49 5 7	49 15 11	8 3 2	8 4 1
Loan Charges	121 13 4	— — —	— — —	107 16 6	387 15 3	— — —	— — —	— 13 7
Spares	14 16 0	8 13 1	297 16 10	40 3 7	195 0 11	125 16 6	15 2 8	14 16 4
Wages	70 5 5	73 14 5	70 10 3	68 4 3	74 10 7	38 2 9	45 8 3	16 10 8
Tyres	111 12 1	20 14 10	33 2 8	49 13 0	107 0 6	27 15 8	1 5 6	— — —
Garage Costs, Inventory and Admin....	54 5 1	43 10 2	40 0 1	47 10 2	73 5 2	23 15 2	30 9 2	21 5 1
Insurance Income ...	19 7 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	150 0 0	— — —	— — —
	£657 17 10	£310 1 3	£698 11 3	£464 15 10	£1055 1 11	£193 8 4	£166 12 8	£74 4 7

Cost per hour (year 1960/61) ...	6 0 ³ / ₄	3 6 ³ / ₄	8 8 ³ / ₄	4 10 ³ / ₄	7 2 ¹ / ₂	4 1	2 8 ³ / ₄	1 8 ³ / ₄
Cost per mile (year 1960/61) ...	2 4 ¹ / ₂	1 9 ¹ / ₄	2 0 ¹ / ₄	1 6 ¹ / ₄	2 11	1 10 ¹ / ₂	— — —	— — —
Cost per hour (year 1959/60) ...	— — —	6 3 ³ / ₄	4 1 ³ / ₄	5 2	7 1 ¹ / ₂	3 8	3 0 ¹ / ₄	— — —
Cost per mile (year 1959/60) ...	— — —	2 9	1 8	1 4	2 8	1 7	— — —	— — —

Allocation of Lorries:—

- MRB-918: Refuse Collection, Side Loader.
- NRA-229: General Duties, Side Loader/Open Lorry.
- ORB-894: Refuse Collection, Side Loader/Open Lorry.
- TRB-331: Refuse Collection and Salv. Side Loader/Open Lorry.
- PRB-372: Spare Tractor.
- 557-CRA: Cesspools (day shift), Pails (night shift).
- 359-RRA: (Tractor) Refuse Disposal.
- 645-NRB: Refuse Collection, Paxit II.

TABLE 5 OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES

Type:	Trojan	Bedford	Morris	Morris	Trojan	Allen	Bedford- Lacre	Aveling Barford	Dennis
Registration No.	YRB-132	VNU-886	74-RRB	332-NRA	829-HRA	PNU-49	158-BRA	372-CRA	308-CRB
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Petrol and Oils	39 0 0	136 4 6	12 15 1	58 19 1	65 15 3	5 18 11	137 11 11	17 3 11	122 3 11
Licences and									
Insurances ...	27 18 5	32 18 5	17 12 3	20 8 5	30 8 5	1 10 9	47 14 10	3 9 3	44 8 8
Loan Charges...	136 1 9	101 19 7	— — —	— — —	177 19 10	— — —	483 3 2	196 17 0	317 11 2
Spares	50 15 3	35 1 3	5 2 5	15 15 7	22 10 10	— — —	533 6 1	44 14 7	39 19 0
Wages	83 13 3	66 3 0	16 0 1	62 5 10	57 5 9	5 18 11	208 4 10	21 12 6	66 17 2
Tyres	— — —	— — —	— — —	13 8 2	25 11 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Garage Costs,									
Inventory and									
Admin.	40 15 1	52 5 2	17 10 0	55 5 2	52 5 2	2 15 0	47 16 1	13 15 0	62 10 2
Insurance									
Income	— — —	2 15 10	— — —	25 10 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —

Cost per hour (year 1960/61)	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cost per mile (year 1960/61)	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		10 $\frac{1}{2}$		1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	55/16		11 $\frac{7}{8}$			5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$			1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Cost per hour (year 1959/60)	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$				3	7	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cost per mile (year 1959/60)	11		1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$				1	1		11			5	2			3	6

Location of Lorries:—
 YRB-132: Housing and Public Health Van.
 VNU-886: Water Works Truck.
 74-RRB: Housing Van.
 332-NRA: Housing Van.
 308-CRB: Highways Lorry.
 829-HRA: Highways Truck.
 PNU-49: Auto-Scythe.
 158-BRA: Road Sweeper.
 372-CRA: Road Roller.

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF CLEANSING COSTS OVER ALL CLEANSING SERVICES

Year	Refuse £	Privies £	Pails £	Cesspools £	Salvage Income £	Salvage Expenditure £	Profit or Loss on Salvage £	Nett cost of Cleansing Service £
1952/53	10,140	96	1,154	803	2,247	2,593	236—Profit	16,297
1953/54	10,906	88	1,363	1,042	1,413	2,406	160—Loss	12,351
1954/55	12,003	81	1,304	815	1,082	1,814	401—Loss	13,800
1955/56	10,999	83	1,359	776	2,659	2,022	941—Loss	14,203
1956/57	11,674	58	1,358	984	2,641	2,715	55—Loss	13,272
1957/58	12,392	28	1,107	1,305	2,978	2,659	18—Loss	14,038
1958/59	13,226	33	956	1,464	2,877	2,682	296—Profit	14,536
1959/60	13,142	28	872	1,314	2,809	2,266	611—Profit	15,067
1960/61	14,201	11	964	1,356	2,829	2,248	561—Profit	14,795

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—

Premises	No. on Regis- ter	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prose- cuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	6	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	99	55	—	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	17	17	—	—
	<hr/> 124	<hr/> 78	<hr/> —	<hr/> —

2. Cases in which defects were found — Nil.

3. Outwork.

Nature of Work Making, etc. of wearing ... apparel.	No. of outworkers in August list	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices Served	Prose- cutions
	24	—	—	—	—	—

